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Re

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/085,379	02/28/2002	Hiroshi Itoh	JP920000402US1	6562
49389	7590	09/22/2005	EXAMINER	
PASTEL LAW FIRM 8 PERRY LANE ITHACA, NY 14850				PIERRE, MYRIAM
		ART UNIT		PAPER NUMBER
		2654		

DATE MAILED: 09/22/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/085,379	ITOH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Myriam Pierre	2654	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 08 February 2002.
 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 2001-59031.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ .	5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
	6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

1. Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Morimoto et al. (6,789,057) in view of Smith III (6,772,139).

As to claims 1, 9 and 17 Morimoto et al. teach a translated text creator (document translated, col. 14 lines 61-64 and Fig. 18) for creating a translated text in which an original text in a first language is translated into said translated text in a second language (col. 5 lines 57-67) while an unknown word not registered in at least one dictionary is left in said first language (col. 14 lines 53-60 and Fig. 18 unknown word “latch”);

a translated text display for displaying said translated text created by said translated text creator (Fig. 18);

said unknown word in said first language in said translated text displayed by said display (Fig. 26) for which an instruction is provided (classification pointers, col. 16 lines 23-33) such that a search for said unknown word in said first language is conducted using said unknown word as a search word (Fig. 19 and col. 16 lines 23-33).

Morimoto et al. suggests Internet search engines (dictionary server ID, Internet Protocol (IP) address, dictionary entry "big blue") but does not explicitly teach a predetermined Internet search engine.

However, Smith III teaches a predetermined Internet search engine based on first language.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's translation of unknown words via dictionary servers into Smith's predetermined Internet search engine to allow users to add or edit link database in order for users to have editorial control thus avoiding the result of directory websites which tend to offer far less information relative to the index websites, as taught by Smith III (col. 5 lines 50-55 and col. 2 lines 14-16).

However, Morimoto et al. does not explicitly teach a link setter.

However, Smith III teach a link setter (Fig. 7 and col. 9 lines 57-63 and col. 19- lines 45-53; link setter for unknown words, alternate language selection, "link free" means the unknown word or phrase is not set up yet);

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's system which processes unknown word translation with Smith's updatable hypertext link system to create a link setter because a user can install information to be indexed without waiting for a spider to find it (spiders are indexes updated automatically). (Smith III, col. 1 lines 34-39).

As to claims 2, 10, and 18, Morimoto et al. teach

a field detector (pointer classification designates server dictionary, col. 16 lines 23-25) for detecting a field relevant to a subject matter of said original text (col. 13 lines 9-13), said unknown word in said first language so as to search for said unknown word in one of plurality of search fields of (suggested) Internet search engine (URL corresponding to dictionary information, col. 16 lines 29-33; col. 5 lines 57-67) which corresponds to said field detected by said field detector (pointer classification)(pointer classification designates the server dictionary, col. 16 lines 23-33).

Morimoto et al. does not explicitly teach a link setter.

However, Smith III teach a link setter (Fig. 7 and col. 9 lines 57-63 and col. 19 lines 45-53 and 57-60).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's method of managing bilingual dictionaries distributed on a network, a widespread of an internet, with Smith's updatable hypertext link system because this would provide a user friendly linking system, thus developers may add their own link and create new links as the system needs to be updated (Smith III, col. 3 lines 62-65 and col. 4 lines 9-11 and 14-20).

As to claims 3, 11, and 19, Morimoto et al. teach Morimoto et al. suggest Internet search engines used for searching for said unknown word for each of said fields detected by said field detector (col. 16 lines 23-33 and col. 19 lines 45-53).

Morimoto et al. does not explicitly teach a link setter storing settings about internet search engine.

However, Smith III teach link setter stores settings about said Internet search engine which are to be used for searching for said unknown word for each of said fields detected by said field detector (Fig. 7 and col. 14 lines 24-44).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's method of managing bilingual dictionaries distributed on a network, a widespread of an internet, with Smith's updatable hypertext link system that would allow users to save or store settings about the search engine used for searching unknown words for future retrieval (Smith III, col. 14 lines 24-43; col. 3 lines 62-65 and col. 4 lines 9-11 and 14-20).

As to claims 4, 12, and 20 Morimoto teach a translation word registrar for generating a translation word registration screen which allows said user to edit and register a translation word for said unknown word (fig. 19), and for registering and translation word in said at least one dictionary (Fig. 20), in association with said field relevant to said subject matter of said original text which contains said unknown word (Fig. 7 step 27 and col. 14 lines 53-60 and Fig. 18).

unknown word as found by said Internet search engine in response to said instruction given by a user for executing said search for said unknown word (col. 16 lines 23-33 and col. 19 lines 45-53).

Morimoto does not explicitly teach displaying a list of search results set by link setter.

However, Smith III teach a search result list display for displaying a search result list of Web pages relevant to said unknown word as found by said Internet search engine in response to said instruction given by a user for executing said search for said unknown word for which said link has been set by said link setter (Fig. 7, element 170 and col. 19 lines 45-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's method of managing bilingual dictionaries distributed on a network, a widespread of an internet, with Smith's list display in order for user to have access to updatable information (Smith III, Fig. 7 and col. 14 lines 24-43; col. 3 lines 62-65 and col. 4 lines 9-11 and 14-20).

Morimoto teach unknown word related to Web page (Fig. 10, element 307 and Fig. 14) does not explicitly teach an displaying Web page which has been selected from said user.

However, Smith III suggests an unknown word related Web page display for displaying a Web page which has been selected from search result list by said user (col. 3 lines 18-25 and col. 19 lines 45-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's method of managing bilingual dictionaries distributed on a network, a widespread of an internet, with Smith's display of Web pages

to create the display of a related Web page for displaying a page resulting from a user search in order to make it much easier for the user to explore the web by visiting Web pages and clicking on the links found therein (Smith III, col. 3 lines 21-24).

As to claims 5, 13, and 21 Morimoto et al. suggests
a search engine changer (Fig. 1, element 1).

Morimoto et al. does not explicitly teach the search engine changer set by link
setter.

However Smith III teach
a search engine changer for changing said Internet search engine to which said
link is set by said link setter (col. 3 lines 49-51 and col. 26 lines 1-47).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the
time of the invention to modify Morimoto's search engine changer with Smith's search
changer via a link setter in order to provide flexibility, thus allowing the user the option of
updating links (Smith III, col. 14 lines 24-43; col. 3 lines 62-65 and col. 4 lines 9-11 and
14-20).

As to claims 6, 14, and 22
Morimoto et al. teach
a translation word registrar for generating a translation word registration screen
which allows said user to edit and register a translation word for said unknown word

(Fig. 4 step 14), and for registering said translation word for said unknown word in said at least one dictionary (Fig. 6 step 16)

Morimoto et al. does not explicitly teach Web pages relevant to unknown words.

However, Smith III teaches

a search result list display for displaying a search result list of Web pages relevant to said unknown word as found by said Internet search engine in response to said instruction given by a user for executing said search for said unknown word for which said link has been set by said link setter (col. 26 lines 1-47 and Fig. 7 element 77 and col. 19 lines 48-53, the link-free unknown word is not set up yet)

an unknown word related Web page display for displaying a Web page which has been selected from said search result list by said user; (col. 26 lines 1-47 and col. 19 lines 48-53).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's method of managing bilingual dictionaries distributed on a network, a widespread of an internet, with Smith's Web page link setter system to provide search results for unknown words using Web pages for user flexibility, thus the searches can be honed rather finely without relying entirely on typical means for selecting a subset of all names and phrases within contexts, key-phrases, and definitions (Smith III, col. 11 lines 63-67).

As to claims 7, 15, and 23

Morimoto et al. teach an unknown word translated into second language (Fig. 18).

Morimoto et al. does not teach an unknown word related to Web page translator, displaying unknown word related to Web page display in second language.

However, Smith III teaches

an unknown word related Web page translator for translating said Web page displayed by said unknown word related Web page display (unrecognized words or phases maybe forwarded to internet search engine), into said second language (alternate language for web page)(col. 9 lines 8-63 and col. 19 lines).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Morimoto's method of managing bilingual dictionaries distributed on a network, a widespread of an internet, with Smith's online translatable web pages in order provide user control, thus user can control what is being displayed via additional optional properties, which includes the language content (Smith III, col. 14 lines 24-43; col. 4 lines 14-20; col. 3 lines 62-65 and col. 4 lines 9-11 and 14-20).

As to claims 8, 16, and 24

Morimoto et al. teach translation and registering translated words for unknown word (Fig. 18).

a re-translation controller for instructing re-translation of said original text containing said unknown word after said translation word registrar has performed

registration of said translation word for said unknown word (Fig. 16 step 413 and col. 18 lines 55-60).

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. See attached PTO-892.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Myriam Pierre whose telephone number is 571-272-7611. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday - Friday from 5:30 a.m. - 2:00p.m.

2. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Richemond Dorvil can be reached on (571) 272-7602. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

3. Information as to the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). 09/06/2005 MP



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